New species of Alticinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) from insular systems of SE Asia

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Abstract: Ten new species of Alticinae are described from islands in South East Asia, mainly from Sulawesi: *Luperomorpha sulawesianus* (Sulawesi), *L. schawalleri* (Borneo), *Chabria riedeli* (Sulawesi), *Ch. luzonica* (Luzon), *Paratonfania nigricollis*, *Argopistes bosi*, *Chilocoristes bipunctatus* (all three - Sulawesi), *Ch. sabahensis, Ch. obscurus* (both - Borneo), and *Ch. laysi* (Mindanao). A key to genus *Chilocoristes* Weise, 1895 from these islands is given.

Key words: Chrysomelidae, Alticinae, SE Asian islands, new species, identification key.

Introduction

Oriental *Alticinae* are still rather poorly studied. For example, in the last monograph of Alticinae of Indochina 504 species were recorded for this region, among them 102 species (nearly 20%) were described as new to science (Medvedev 2009a). A similar or an even worse situation exists concerning the fauna of some southeast Asian islands. During two centuries only 15 species of Alticinae were described or recorded from Sulawesi (Kimoto 2001), while in the last decade additional 16 new species were found and described from this island (Medvedev 2004; 2008; 2009b).

Below I present descriptions of ten new species of Alticinae, among them 5 species from Sulawesi, 3 from Borneo, and 2 from the Philippines. In addition, a key to genus *Chilocoristes* Weise, 1895 from SE Asian islands is given.

Material and methods

Standard taxonomical methods of study were used. Body length measurements include head. Male genitalia were fixed with water-soluble glue to the specimen. Locality labels of the type material are cited in the original version.

Acronyms of type material collections:

CLM – Collection Lev Medvedev, Moscow, Russia;
MZB – Zoological Museum Bogor / Cibinong, Indonesia;
SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart;
ZIN – Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Taxonomical part

Chabria riedeli sp. nov.

Holotype ♀ SMNS, Sulawesi: Palu Palolo, Lindu, 25-27. VIII.1990, leg. A. Riedel.
Paratype 1♀ CLM, same data as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. Named after its first collector, Dr. Alexander Riedel (Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe).

Description: Fulvous; apex of maxillar palpus, antennal segments 5-8, elytra, tibiae and tarsi black; abdomen dark fulvous. Length of body 6.4-6.5 mm. Body oval, 1.3 times as long as wide (without head), with very convex, almost gibbous elytra. Head impunctate, shining, interantennal space broader than antennal insertion, frontal tubercles triangular, poorly delimited posteriorly, frons broad, almost 4 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae long, nitidiform, reaching middle of elytra, segment proportions 10-3-9-7-7-7-7-6-7-7-10, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, side margins feebly rounded, anterior angles angulate, posterior obtuse, surface shining, impunctate, with callus in posterior third of side margin. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, impunctate. Proportions of elytral length, width and height 50:44:25, surface without humeral tubercle, shining, with microscopic and very sparse punctures. Epipleurae uneven, with transverse elevations. Wings absent.

Diagnosis: Similar to *Chabria celebensis* (Jacoby, 1894), which however is winged, with entirely fulvous legs and moderately convex elytra, the proportions are 50:42:21 [this species was originally described as *Sutrea celebensis* (Jacoby, 1894), nec *Sphaeroderma celebense* Jacoby, 1885].

Chabria luzonica **sp. nov.**

Holotype ♂ ZIN, Luzon, Laguna, Paete.

Derivatio nominis: Named after Luzon, the island in the Philippines where it was found.

Description: Entirely pale flavous. Length of body 5.2 mm. Body ovate, 1.6 times as long (without head) as wide. Head shining, impunctate, interantennal space as wide as antennal insertion, frontal tubercles triangular, poorly delimited posteriorly, frons about 2.5 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye, transversely grooved behind frontal tubercles. Antennae nitidiform, almost reaching middle of elytra, segment proportions 8-4-5-6-8-7-7-7-6-6-8, preapical segment about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, broadest behind middle, side margins feebly rounded, anterior angles angulate, hind angles almost rectangular, surface shining, very finely and sparsely punctate, with callus in posterior third of side margin, more deeply separated near base. Scutellum triangular, with feeble microsculpture. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, surface with distinct humeral tubercle, shining, with very fine and sparse punctures. Epipleurae impunctate. Wings present. Aedeagus parallel-sided, 4.75 times as long as wide in middle, its apex in form of equidistant triangle, underside convex, without any impressions (Fig. 1).

Diagnosis: There are now 5 winged species with entirely fulvous or red body, all from the Philippines. They might be divided as follows:

1 Body larger than 6.5 mm 2
– Body smaller than 6 mm. Apex of aedeagus short triangular 4
2 Aedeagus short, distinctly widened to apex, with 3 ridges on underside. Body reddish fulvous with pale flavous antennae. Prothorax without lateral callus. Length 7.6 mm. Mindanao .... *Ch. mindanaica* L.Medvedev, 2001
– Aedeagus long, parallel-sided with elongate triangular apex. Prothorax with lateral callus at base 3
3 Body pale flavous, including antennae. Prothorax with lateral callus covering two thirds of base. Length 6.8-8.2 mm. Leyte, Luzon, Samar, Basilan, Mindanao................ .... *Ch. pallida* L.Medvedev, 1993
– Body reddish fulvous with much more pale antennae. Lateral callus of prothorax distinct only in basal quarter. Length 6.7-7.8 mm .... *Ch. mimica* L.Medvedev, 2002
4 Body red fulvous with pale antennae. Aedeagus widened to apex, with impressions on underside before apex. Length 5.5 mm. Mindanao .... *Ch. albicornis* L.Medvedev, 2004
– Body including antennae pale flavous. Aedeagus parallel-sided, without impressions on underside. Length 5.2 mm. Luzon .... *Ch. luzonica* sp. nov.

Luperomorpha sulawesianus **sp. nov.**

Holotype ♀ ZIN, Indonesia, Central Sulawesi, Kab. Donggala Toro, 1°30'S, 120°2'E, 750-1000 m, on cacao plantation, fogging off cacao, natural shade, 4.V.2005, leg. M. Bos.

Paratype 1♀ MZB, Indonesia, Central Sulawesi, W.Lore Linda NP, 120 km. S of Palu [nearly same locality as holotype], 800-1000 m, fogging from *Theobroma cacao*, 30.IV.2005, leg. M. Bos.

Derivatio nominis: Named after Sulawesi, the island of origin.

Description: Reddish fulvous; antennal segments 60-11 piceous to black; scutellum and elytra metallic green or bluish green; venter black, legs fulvous with more or less darkened metafemora. Length of body 3.1-3.4 mm. Head impunctate, clypeus triangular and convex, with straight anterior margin, frontal tubercles strongly transverse. Antennae reaching humeral area, segment proportions 9-3-3-5-6-6-6-6-6-6-9, segments 4-11 widened, feebly serrate, preapical segments about 1.2 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide, broadest at middle, anterior and posterior margins straight, side margins rounded, surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, broadest in apical third, surface shining, densely punctate, with sparse erect hairs on apical slope. Segment 1 of metatarsus as long as two following segments combined. Spermatheca hook-like (Fig. 9).

Diagnosis: Resembles only *L. aeneipennis* Chen, 1934 from the Himalayas, differs in feebly serrate antennae and other sculpture of prothorax.

Luperomorpha schawalleri **sp. nov.**

Holotype ♂ SMNS, Borneo: Sabah, Kinabalu N.P.: Headquarters, 1500-1600 m, 11-15.XI.1996, leg. W. Schawaller.

Paratypes 7 exx: 1♂ CLM, same locality and date as in holotype; 1♀ SMNS, Borneo: Sabah, Kinabalu N.P.: Savap, 1000 m, 25-29.XI.1996, leg. Schawaller; 2♂ SMNS, Borneo: Sabah, Kinabalu N.P.: Headquaters, 1500-1600 m, at light, 13.XI.1996, leg. D. Grimm; 1♂ SMNS, Borneo: Sabah, Crocker Range N.P., NW Keningau, 900-1200 m, at light, 17.XI.1996, leg. D. Grimm; 2♀ CLM, Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Kinabalu Mt., 1500 m, 6˚0′ N, 116˚33′ E, 01–08.VIII.2009, O. Gorbunov leg.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. Named after its first collector, Dr. Wolfgang Schawaller (SMNS).

Description: Black; prothorax fulvous; scutellum and elytra metallic blue or greenish blue. Length of body 2.5-3.3 mm. Head impunctate or with very fine and sparse punctures on vertex, clypeus triangular, feebly convex, with straight anterior margin, interantennal space with ridge partly prolonged to clypeus, frontal tubercles strongly transverse. Antennae reach middle of elytra, segment proportions 10-4-3-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-1, segments 4-11 widened, feebly serrate, preapical segments twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, anterior and posterior margins straight, side margins rounded, surface shining, with very fine and sparse punctation. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.4-1.5 times as long as wide, broadest behind middle, surface shining, densely punctate, with sparse erect hairs on apical slope. Segment 1 of metatarsus as long as two next combined. Aedeagus (Fig. 2) thin and long, with triangular apex, underside longitudinally grooved in basal two thirds.

Diagnosis: Near *L. sulawesianus* (described above), differs with black head, antennae and legs as well as more elongate antennae.

Paratonfonia nigricollis sp. nov.

Holotype ♂ SMNS, Sulawesi, Kotamobagu Mogoinding, Gn. Ambang, 1100-1450 m, 6.XII.1999, leg. A. Riedel. Paratypes 4 exx: 2♂, 1♀ SMNS, 1♂ CLM, same locality and date as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: The name refers to the colour of the prothorax.

Description: Head and antennae fulvous; prothorax and scutellum black; elytra bluish green; underside dark fulvous with blackish metasternum and the first abdominal sternite; legs fulvous with blackish femora. Length of male 3.3-3.5 mm, of female 3.5 mm. Body ovate, 1.5 times as long as wide (without head), convex. Head shining, impunctate, clypeus triangular, interantennal space with obtuse ridge, frontal tubercles large, convex and sharply delimited, with acute anterior angles. Antennae almost reaching middle of elytra, segment proportions 11-5-5-5-6-6-8-9-9-10-11, preapical segments about 2.2-2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.75 times as wide as long, broadest before base, lateral margins very feebly rounded, anterior angles broadly rounded, posterior angles rectangular and bearing bristle, basal lobe large and well developed, surface very finely and sparsely punctate, with short longitudinal groove on each side of base, but without impression on basal lobe. Scutellum small, triangular with rounded apex. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, broadest near middle, surface shining, with moderately strong and dense confused punctures, only on sides arranged in two almost regular rows, interspaces flat, with microscopic punctures, humeral tubercle feeble. Segment 1 of pro- and mesotarsi of male moderately thickened. Aedeagus (Fig. 3) parallel-sided with triangular apex, venter with longitudinal ridge disappearing in anterior quarter and delimited on sides with longitudinal impressions.

Diagnosis: This species seems to be transitional between Philippine *Tonfania* Chen, 1936 and *Paratonfania* L.Medvedev, 1993. *Paratonfania* differs from *Tonfania* by arounded ovate body, and having large, well developed, grooved basal lobe of prothorax (Medvedev 1993). Our new species in question has the main characters of *Paratonfania* except groove on basal lobe. In any case it differs significantly from all species of both these genera with black prothorax and entirely metallic pattern of elytra.

Argopistes bosi sp. nov.

Holotype ♂ ZIN, Indonesia, C. Sulawesi, W. Lore Lindu NP, 120 km, S of Palu, 800-1000 m, natural forest, canopy fogging, 27.IV.2005, leg. M. M. Bos.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. Named after its first collector, B.Bos (Berlin, Germany).

Description: Dorsum reddish fulvous; antennae, venter and legs fulvous. Length of body 3.5 mm. Body almost round, 1.1 times as long as wide. Head shining, very finely punctate, frontal tubercle large, subtriangular, occupying entire width of narrow frons, which is about half of transverse diameter of eye. Antennae reaching anterior third of elytra, segment proportions 11-5-5-7-7-6-6-6-6-5-9, preapical segments 1.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.1 times as wide as long, anterior margin practically straight, sides feebly arcuate, anterior angles broadly rounded, posterior angles obtuse, hind margin strongly arcuate, with distinct basal lobe, surface shining, densely punctate, with distinct and convex callus along side margin. Scutellum small, triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.1 times as wide as long, with thin regular rows of punctures, interspaces flat and finely punctate, expanded side margin about one third of elytral width, weakly tapered posteriorly and densely punctate. Apical tooth of metatibia acute, as long as spur. Aedeagus (Fig. 4) double constricted in apical third, venter with sharp transverse ridge dividing these constrictions, preapical constriction stronger, preapical area with sharp longitudinal ridge and deep impression on each side.

Diagnosis: This fulvous species resembles only *A. pallida* Baly, 1877 and *A. beccarii* Jacoby, 1896 (both from Sumatra) but differs immediately, except smaller size and different arrangement of elytral punctures, in having lateral calli on prothorax and very specific form of aedeagus.

Chilocoristes bipunctatus sp. nov.

Holotype ♂ ZIN, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Duluduo, Taraut, 0˚34'N, 123˚54'E, 600 m, 17-23.IV.2008, leg. O. Gorbunov.

Derivatio nominis: The name refers to the elytral pattern.

Description: Reddish fulvous including antennae; round spot in middle of elytra (Fig. 10), venter except extreme apex of abdomen, meso- and metafemora (except apices) as also tibiae black. Length of body 4.7 mm. Body ovate, 1.1 times as long as wide, strongly convex. Head impunctate, clypeus with thin central ridge, frontal tubercles rhomboidal, obliquely placed, well delimited, frons a little wider than transverse diameter of eye. Proportions of segments 1-3 are as 15-6-12 (remaining segments absent). Prothorax 2.7 times as wide as long, broadest at base, anterior margin almost straight, side margins short and very feebly rounded, anterior angles rounded and produced anteriorly, hind angles broadly rounded, posterior margin strongly rounded, with feeble basal lobe, surface shining, with fine and moderately dense punctures. Scutellum small, triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.1 times as wide as long, confusedly punctuate, with two more or less regular rows at sides, expanded margin about 0.3 of elytron width, strongly narrowed towards apex. Epipleurae broad, narrowed apically, impunctate. Apical abdominal sternite with narrow triangular impression. Tarsal segment 3 almost 3 times as wide as segment 1. Aedeagus (Fig. 5) narrow, about 8 times as long as wide in middle, without any impressions on underside.

Diagnosis: Near *Ch. quinquemaculatus* Weise, 1909, differs in having only one black spot on elytron, unusually placed just in centre, fulvous prothorax and partly black mid and hind legs.

Chilocoristes obscurus sp. nov.

Holotype ♂ ZIN, Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Kinabalu Mt., 1500 m, 6˚0′ N, 116˚33′ E, 01-08.VIII.2009, O. Gorbunov leg.

Paratypes 2 exx: 1♀ CLM, same locality and date as in holotype; 1♂ SMNS, Borneo: Sabah, Kinabalu N.P.: Headquarters, 1500-1600 m, 11-15.XI.1996, leg. W. Schawaller.

Derivatio nominis: The name refers to black body colour.

Description: Black; anterior part of head dark reddish; antennae, abdomen and legs fulvous. Length of male 3.3 mm, of female 3.4 mm. Body almost round, 1.1 times as long as wide, strongly convex. Head impunctate, clypeus sharply triangular, uneven, with thin microsculpture, antennal grooves deep and sharply delimited, frontal tubercles transverse, obliquely oriented, frons as wide as transverse diameter of eye, with impression just behind frontal tubercles. Antennae reaching humeral area, segment proportions 16-5-4-4-3-3-3-3-3-3-8, segments 7-11 widened, preapical segments feebly transverse. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, anterior margin straight with broadly rounded and produced anteriorly, side margins almost straight, hind angles produced, posterior margin strongly arcuate with well developed basal lobe, surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum small, triangular, finely microsculptured. Elytra 1.1 times as wide as long along suture, shining, with thin regular rows of punctures and broad, flat and impunctate interspaces, expanded margin about 0.3 of elytron width, moderately narrowed posteriorly, with confused punctures in outer half. Epipleurae moderately widened to behind, impunctate. Last abdominal sternite without impressions. Tarsal segment 3 about 2.5 times as wide as segment 1. Aedeagus (Fig. 6) parallel-sided with triangular apex, underside evenly convex.

Diagnosis: Differs immediately from all species of the genus with regular rows of punctures on elytra and black upperside.

Chilocoristes sabahensis sp. nov.

Holotype ♂ ZIN, Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Kinabalu Mt., 1500 m, 6˚0′ N, 116˚33′ E, 01-08.VIII.2009, O. Gorbunov leg.

Derivatio nominis: Name is connected with the type locality in broad sense.

Description: Fulvous; antennal segments 5-10, a common spot on elytra just behind scutellum, large subquadrade humeral spot, round spot behind middle of elytra (Fig. 11) black; metasternum except anterior process piceous. Length of body 3.2 mm. Body short ovate, 1.2 times as long as wide, strongly convex. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles small but well delimited, obliquely placed, frons more narrow than transverse diameter of eye. Antennae reach humeral area of elytra, segment proportions 11-5-5-4-5-5-5-5-5-5-10, segments 5-11 widened, preapical segments slightly transverse. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest near base, anterior margin almost straight, side margins rounded, anterior angles rounded and produced, hind angles obtusely angulate, posterior margin broadly rounded with rather small basal lobe, surface shining, sparsely and very finely punctuate. Scutellum small, triangular, with a few punctures. Elytra as wide as long along suture, shining, confusedly punctate in inner half and with 4-5 rather regular rows in outer part, expanded margin about 0.2 of elytron width, feebly narrowed to behind. Epipleurae strongly narrowed to behind, with a row of punctures along outer margin. Apical abdominal segment with longitudinal impressed line in middle. Tarsal segment 3 twice as wide as segment 1. Aedeagus (Fig. 7) short and rather broad, about 3 times as long as wide in middle, underside with small apical groove prolonged in sharp ridge delimited on each side with impressions.

Diagnosis: Near *Ch. quinquemaculatus* Weise, 1909, differs with fulvous prothorax, bicolor antennae and partly black underside.

Chilocoristes laysi sp. nov.

Holotype ♂ ZIN, Philippines, Mindanao, S. Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tosaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 1000-1100 m, 3.II-10.III.1991, leg. P. Lays.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. Named after its first collector, Pascal Lays (Belgium).

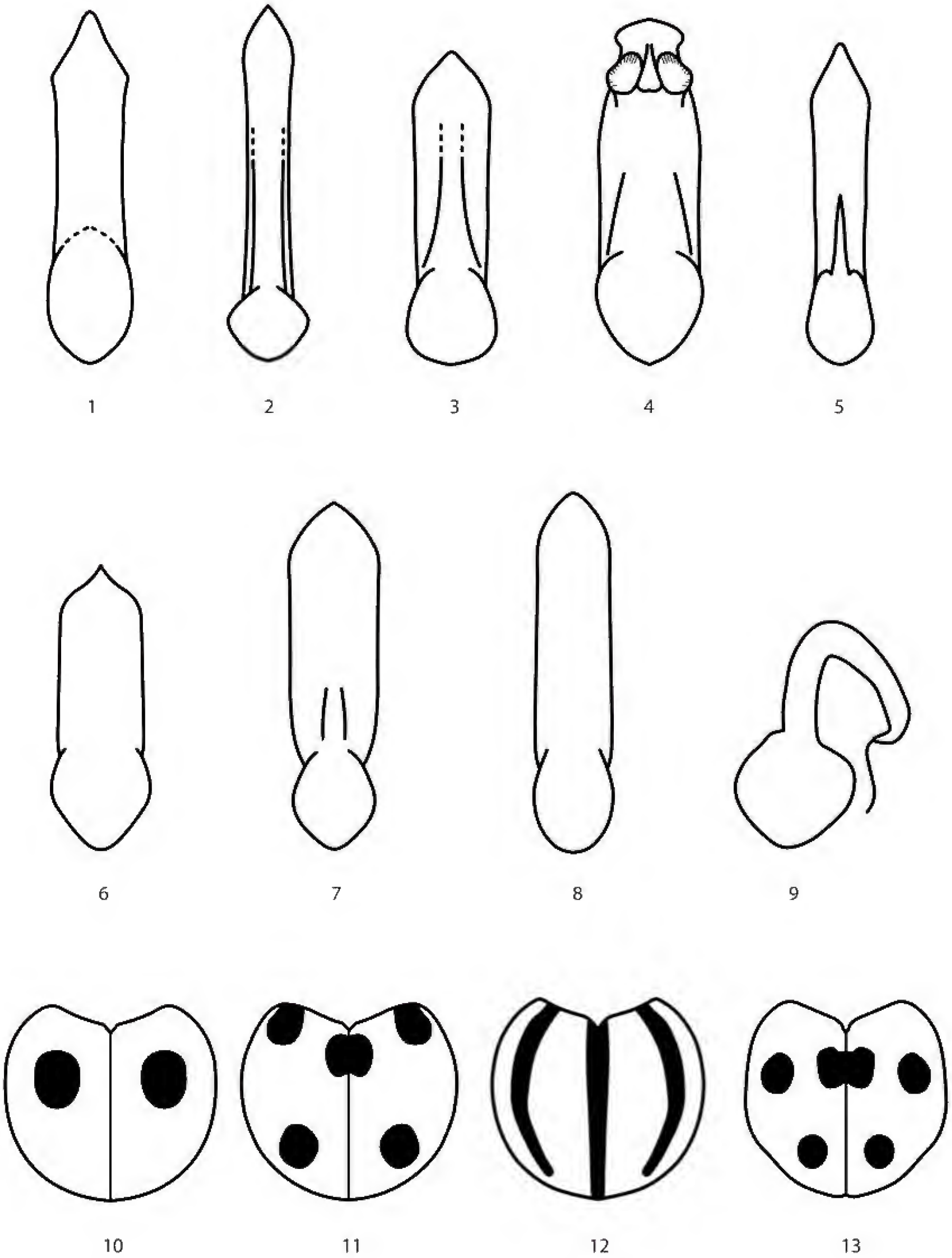
Description: Entirely fulvous. Length of body 3.9 mm. Body almost round, 1.1 times as long as wide, strongly convex. Head impunctate, clypeus in form of equidistant triangle, antennal furrow deep, delimited on innerside with distinct ridge, frontal tubercles small, rhomboidal, obliquely placed and poorly delimited, frons as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae reach humeral area, segment proportions 20-6-4-3-4-5-6-6-6-6-9, segments 6-11 distinctly widened, preapical segments as long as wide. Prothorax 2.4 times as wide as long, broadest at base, anterior margin concave, side margins rather long, feebly rounded, anterior angles broadly rounded, but not produced anteriorly, surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum small, triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.1 times as wide as long along suture, shining, finely and confusedly punctuate, but partly arranged in irregular rows on outer part, but also with 9 rows of transparent dark transverse marks (sutural row very short), expanded margin very broad, about 0.35 of elytron width, distinctly punctuate in outer part and strongly narrowed to behind. Epipleurae strongly widened posteriorly, impunctate, but with small transparent areas. Apical abdominal segment without longitudinal line in middle. Tarsal segment 3 about 2.5 times as wide as segment 1. Aedeagus (Fig. 8) 4.5 times as long as wide in middle, without any sculpture on underside.

Diagnosis: Near *Ch. pallidus* Baly, 1876, but differs well with very broad expanded margin, occupying a third of elytron and unusual regular rows of transparent dark marks.

Key to *Chilocoristes* Weise, 1895 from insular systems of SE Asia

Continental species of this rather small Oriental genus were revised a few years ago (Medvedev 1998). Below I propose a key for species from islands of South-East Asia.

1 Body black, antennae, abdomen and legs fulvous. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. Length 2.2-2.4 mm. Borneo .... *Ch. obscurus* sp. nov.
– Upperside fulvous or reddish fulvous, often with black marks. Elytra confusedly punctuate or with a few rows on sides 2
2 Prothorax entirely fulvous 3
– Prothorax with black marks at base 9
3 Elytra entirely fulvous 4
– Elytra fulvous with black marks 7



Figures 1-13. Morphological characters of SE Asian Alticinae (Chrysomelidae).

1 – *Chabria luzonica* sp. nov., aedeagus (ventral); 2 – *Luperomorpha schawalleri* sp. nov., ditto; 3 – *Paratonfania nigricollis* sp. nov., ditto; 4 – *Argopistes bosi* sp. nov., ditto; 5 – *Chilocoristes bipunctatus* sp. nov., ditto; 6 – *Ch. sabahensis* sp. nov., ditto; 7 – *Ch. obscurus* sp. nov., ditto; 8 – *Ch. laysi* sp. nov., ditto; 9 – *Luperomorpha sulawesianus* sp. nov., spermatheca; 10 – *Chilocoristes bipunctatus* sp. nov., elytral pattern; 11 – *Ch. sabahensis* sp. nov., ditto; 12 – *Ch. trilineatus* L.Medvedev, ditto; 13 – *Ch. quinquemaculatus* Weise, ditto.

4 Antennae entirely fulvous 5

– Antennae bicolourate 6

5 Expanded lateral margin of elytron not very broad, about 0.2 of elytron width. Elytra without regular rows of transparent spots. Length 4.0-4.2 mm. Borneo .... *Ch. punctatus* Weise, 1895

– Expanded lateral margin of elytron very broad, about 0.35 of elytron width. Elytra except usual confused punctures with nine rows of transparent dark transverse marks. Length 3.9 mm. Mindanao .... *Ch. laysi* sp. nov.

6 Antennae black with 4 basal segments fulvous. Length 5.0-5.5 mm. Sumatra, China, Laos, Vietnam [two-spotted variations of this species (Chen, 1934) from Borneo being analysed below and very possibly represent good species] .... *Ch. pallidus* Baly, 1876

– Antennae fulvous with segments 4-8 black. Tarsi black. Length 5.1-5.6 mm. Sulawesi ....
.... *Ch. antennalis* L.Medvedev, 2007

7 Elytra with black stripes on suture and along side margin (Fig. 12). Scutellum black. Antennae fulvous with segments 3-9 black. Underside fulvous with metasternum and base of abdomen black. Length 4.2-4.5 mm. Borneo ....
.... *Ch. trilineatus* L.Medvedev, 2007

– Elytra with black spots 8

8 Each elytron with a single round spot in middle (Fig. 10). Reddish fulvous including antennae, underside, meso and metafemora (except apices) and tibiae black. Length 4.7 mm. Sulawesi .... *Ch. bipunctatus* sp. nov.

– Elytra with common spot on suture just behind scutellum, large subquadrate humeral spot and round spot behind middle black (Fig. 11). Antennae fulvous with segments 5-10 black. Metasternum piceous, legs fulvous. Length 3.2 mm. Borneo .... *Ch. sabahensis* sp. nov.

9 'Each elytron with longitudinal black band extending from the level humerus to the post-median and placed at some distance from suture, another rounded spot placed a little anterior to middle near lateral margin. Prothorax with basal black transverse band. Brown, antennae with 4 apical segments slightly blackish. Length 5.5 mm' (after Chen, 1934). Borneo [unclear form, possibly good species] .... *Ch. pallidus* var. *nigrofasciatus* Chen, 1934

– Each elytron with 3 black spots (2,1), but spots near suture often united (Fig. 13). Antennae fulvous 10

10 Prothorax fulvous with 2 large black spots. Length 5.0 mm. Borneo [unclear form, possibly identical with *Ch. quinquemaculatus* Weise, 1909] .... *Ch. pallidus* var. *septemmaculatus* Chen, 1934

– Prothorax black with sides and shortened posteriorly median stripe reddish fulvous. Length 3.8-4.2 mm. Java, Vietnam .... *Ch. quinquemaculatus* Weise, 1909

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Eupholus magnificus Kirsch, 1877
[illegible] Island Photo: Rob de Vos

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But there is more. We also present interesting information on the historical surveys in New Guinea, the localities, collections which store New Guinean material, new literature and so on. We also present abstracts of '*SUGAPA*', the only entomological magazine on New Guinea insects which also publishes reports from the local biology students of the Cenderawasih University.

So, pay a visit to our website and enjoy surfing through it!